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Students Demonstrate Democratic Figures Issue Statement in Protest against Reagan's Seoul Visit

Photo shows Yonsei University students who rose up in an anti-"government" demonstration on September 29, 1983. (TBS)

Among the growing anti-U.S. sentiments in south Korea, students rose up in demonstrations in protest against U.S. President Ronald Reagan's Seoul visit.

At least 2,200 students at five universities staged anti-U.S. on-campus demonstrations on Nov. 8, 9 and 10.

Meanwhile, a group of south Korean dissidents, including Pastor Moon Ik Hwan, issued a joint statement on Nov. 8 and urged Reagan not to support the local military dictatorial "regime" led by Chon Du Hwan.

Kim Yong Sam, former head of the banned major opposition New Democratic Party, in his interview with a group of foreign reporters warned if President Reagan continues to support the dictatorial regime, "there will be more anti-Americanism, especially among the students."

In the past there were some anti-U.S. moves by students and dissident figures prior to U.S. presidents' Seoul visits. But the recent anti-U.S. actions are unprecedented in 38 years of U.S. presence in south Korea.

Their struggle also shows that the Chon Du Hwan junta failed to focus people's minds on Pyongyang with which Seoul charged the Oct. 9 bomb blast in Rangoon. Seoul has made a frantic anti-DPRK and anti-communist campaign in the wake of the Oct. 9 incident.

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Over 700 students of Sung Kyun Kwan University, a private institution in Seoul, staged an on-campus demonstration on Nov. 9 armed with iron clubs and rocks, witnesses said.

They distributed anti-U.S. handbills on the campus, shouting "Yankee Go Home" and other anti-Reagan and anti-Chon slogans, the witnesses said.

The students gathered on the campus all of sudden at the promised time, breaking through the surveillance of secret agents by a flexible tactics and went over to a stormy demonstration, they said.

When riot police and plain clothes men entered the campus, the demonstrators stubbornly resisted wielding iron bars and throwing rocks.

The demonstrators fought a fierce offensive and defensive battle with riot police in the thick tear gas, shouting "Cancel the scheduled visit of Reagan!" "United States, stop assistance to the dictatorial regime!" "We demand democratic reforms," "Free the campuses from police surveillance" and "Let us restore sovereign rights and get rid of economic and military subjection to alien forces."

Several students were injured and five students taken into custody by the police to cause greater indignation among the demonstrators.

On November 8, some 1,000 students of Seoul National University, the most prestigious school in Seoul waged a powerful demonstration in protest against Reagan's Seoul visit.

When the demonstration rose to a high tide, a student, who had been led the demonstration on the rooftop of a five-story building, shouting slogans, fell from it to show his protest to the United States and its stooges and suffered heavy injuries.

The demonstrators burst into a towering rage at the Americans and the Chon Du Hwan military junta when they witnessed the scene, and the demonstration grew fiercer.

A foreign press report from Seoul said that the demonstration "started with broad anti-'government' denunciations that included criticism of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit to Seoul."

Earlier, on November 4, students of the university waged an anti-U.S., anti-"government" demonstration, shouting slogans against Reagan's visit to Seoul. They fought courageously, chanting slogans demanding "democratic reforms," "independence of campus," "freedom of the press," and "lifting of restrictions on political activities."

In early November girl students of Sookmyung Women's University staged an on-campus demonstration while students of Cheongju University, a private school in North Chungchon Province, and Soong Jun University, a private school in Seoul, rose up in demonstrations on Nov. 2.

The demonstration at Soong Jun University began when two students scattered some 300 copies of leaflets from the second floor of a school building.

About 500 students of the university gathered at the campus and staged a powerful demonstration chanting anti-U.S. and anti-"government" slogans.

Police arrested two students of Soong Jun University and one students of Cheongju University on charges of leading the demonstrations.

In south Korea demonstrations are illegal.

Dissident Figures Issue Joint Statement against Reagan's Visit

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Editorial

On Unjust Burmese Step

On November 4, the Burmese government took a unilateral step to sever diplomatic relations with the DPRK saying that the Oct. 9 bomb blast at the Martyrs' Mausoleum in Rangoon was the work of "north Korean operatives."

The DPRK Foreign Ministry in the Nov. 5 statement called the sudden Burmese decision "an entirely unjust and irresponsible act."

The Burmese action and the "result of its investigation into the incident" do not hold water.

The Burmese did not come up with any conclusive evidence to back up their charge. They only said that the result of the investigation is based on "confessions" by the "suspects."

In addition, it is not fair for the Burmese government to take a drastic step to sever diplomatic relations with the DPRK Government one-sidedly without any prior notice to Pyongyang.

It is very suspicious that the Burmese government hurriedly took the step of breaking off the state relations with the DPRK without making public any well-grounded "result of the investigation" into the explosion in Rangoon or taking due legal procedures for the "suspects."

It is said that on October 25, when a special envoy of the Seoul authorities interrogated a "suspect" in the Burmese army hospital in the presence of the ambassadors of third countries in Burma at the invitation of the Burmese government authorities, the "suspect" confessed that he came from Seoul of south Korea.

How, only a few days later, were the "suspects" changed to "operatives" from the north and how did the Burmese government take the extreme diplomatic step so suddenly on its basis?

South Korea had sent some 400 people to Burma for security check two months before Chon Du Hwan arrived in Rangoon.

A strict security check had been conducted at the Martyrs' Mausoleum by south Korean and Burmese security agents.

It was reported that Burmese police had watched DPRK embassy officials two weeks before the incident took place.

How could north Korean "operatives" plant bombs at the National Mausoleum?

The Burmese said that they failed to check the ceiling where the bombs had been planted. It is unbelievable that 400 people failed to check the ceiling. Were they all blind?

Furthermore, the explosive had been placed in the ceiling directly above the area where the south Korean delegation had lined up.

Indications are that it is rather south Koreans that were in the best position to plant the explosives at the national shrine.

There is enough ground to assert that the Rangoon incident was masterminded by the Chon Du Hwan junta themselves.

Chon Du Hwan arbitrarily postponed to the following day the date of his visit to the National Mausoleum he had agreed upon with the Burmese authorities; on the very day the explosion occurred he didn't appear on the spot; in the "cabinet reshuffle" following the incident he retained two senior officials who the public believes ought to be fired for failing to prevent the "extensive political damage" done to the Chon Du Hwan junta by the bombing in Rangoon. The two are Lo Shin Yong, head of the "national agency for security planning" (former KCIA), and Chang Se Don, director of the "presidental security force". Lo was responsible for overall intelligence, both foreign and domestic, while Chang was in charge of protecting Chon.

Because of its principle, Pyongyang has never resorted to individual terrorism or assassination.

It thinks that it is the Americans who rule south Korea and that they have a countless number of such stooges like Chon Du Hwan.

Therefore, as long as the Americans stay in south Korea, nothing would change even if such a dictator as Chon Du Hwan is removed.

Pyongyang stands to gain nothing from the Rangoon bombing regardless of its success or failure. It was clear that consequences arising from the Burmese incident would be too great for Pyongyang.

The London Times wrote in its October 12 issue:

"'President' Chun has had no hesitation in blaming the bombing on North Korea. . . But there are grounds for questioning whether the North Koreans were, in fact, involved. Burma is one of few Asian countries with which North Korea has good relations and the North Koreans would be unlikely to jeopardize their friendship with the Burmese in such a way."

"The boming incident will reinforce the strident anti-communism of the government in south Korea and will probably lead to a further tightening of political control."

The Far Eastern Economic Review in its October 20 issue implied

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Development of Agriculture in Korea (1)

Introduced here is "Development of Agriculture in Korea," a book which contains the speeches delivered and treatises submitted by the delegation of the DPRK at the "Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production" held in Pyongyang in August 1981.

This book was published in Pyongyang in 1983. Excerpts from this book are presented in a serial form starting with the current issue:

Brilliant Solution of the Food and Agricultural Question in the DPRK

To solve the food and agricultural question correctly through good farming constitutes an important guarantee for the improvement of the people's living standard and the successful building of a new prosperous society.

We took over a backward and deformed agriculture from imperialist colonial rule. Before liberation the level of our agricultural production was very low. The annual gross output of grain in the northern half of our country in those days was 2,167,000 tons. The output of vegetables, industrial crops, livestock products and fruit was also at a low level.

Thus, immediately after liberation our country remained a territory absolutely short of provisions and found it hard to supply light industry with enough raw materials.

In this situation, it was of key importance to do farming well and quickly increase grain and other agricultural products and correctly solve the food and agricultural question. On it depended the success of the building of a new society.

We put forward the policy of diversified development of agriculture with the main emphasis on the self-sufficiency of food, which we thoroughly carried out.

Strict adherence to this principle is a sure guarantee for self-sufficiency in food and full satisfaction of the demands of the national economy for various agricultural products.

Our government has pursued correct policies to attain self-sufficiency in food.

First, in order to increase food and agricultural production we energetically carried out nature-remaking projects and pushed forward the rural technical revolution, laying the solid material and technical foundations of agriculture.

Above all, we actively developed lands and made effective use of them for agricultural production.

In our country mountains account for about 80 per cent of the territory, so the cultivated land forms a small proportion—only two million *chongbo* (One *chongbo* equals 9,917.36 square metres) including even orchards and mulberry fields. The crop area exclusive of orchards and mulberry fields is no more than 1.6 million *chongbo*.

In our country an energetic struggle for developing lands is now going on in accordance with the brilliant plan mapped out at the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, that is, to reclaim 300,000 *chongbo* of tideland and obtain 200,000 *chongbo* of new land by the end of the 1980's.

Along with the development of lands we directed special attention to actively tapping water resources for use in irrigation.

Therefore, we defined irrigation as the most important and foremost task in the rural technical revolution and directed efforts to it from the early post-liberation days with a firm determination to solve at any cost the water problem for agriculture by ourselves. As a result, already in 1946, the year after liberation, 19 irrigation projects were completed, the large-scale Pyongnam Irrigation Project started with state investments, and 88 new projects undertaken.

In order to push ahead vigorously with irrigation works we adopted the policy of combining large-scale irrigation and river improvement projects with medium- and small-scale ones, and saw to it that large-scale projects were undertaken directly by the state in view of the amount of investments and technical requirements, and medium- and small-scale ones by cooperative farms themselves with technical assistance from the state.

Now our country has more than 1,500 reservoirs with a water-storage capacity of over 298,000 *chongmi* (One *chongmi* approximates 10,000 m³). And the number of pumping stations exceeds 23,700 and irrigation canals have a total length of over 40,000 kilometres which is equal to the circumference of the earth. The irrigated area in our country is 1.2 million *chongbo*, or 75 per cent of the paddy and dry fields which total 1.6 million *chongbo*.

While striving to establish an irrigation system, we put great efforts to drainage works and have set up 1,340 drainage pumping stations, laid 1,460 kilometres of waterways for drainage and created a draining capacity of hundreds of thousands of horsepower. This has completely freed the major rice-producing areas from the damage of stagnant water.

In order to cope with the damage of severe droughts caused by abnormal climate in recent years, ample measures were taken to store and use underground water by digging wells and driving pipes into the ground in all parts of the country. Our country now has 94,700 wells, 14,400 ponds and 15,700 pipes driven underground.

While remaking nature through irrigation projects, we set electrification, mechanization and chemicalization as important tasks of the technical revolution in the countryside and have dynamically pushed them forward.

Electrification was completed long ago, 100 per cent of the farmhouse have electricity and all the stationary farming operations are done by electricity.

We paid deep attention to equipping agriculture with modern machines and techniques.

However, we were not in a position to supply the countryside with modern farm machinery immediately because we had taken over obsolete colonial industry from foreign imperialism and, worse still, it had been destroyed.

Taking this situation into account, we started with the work of improving conventional small farm implements. We built factories of small farm implements in different places and mass-produced them to supply them to farms.

At the same time, farm-machine hire stations were set up in major grain-producing areas as a preparatory step for the mechanization of agriculture. Their tractors ploughed the fields for the peasants thereby making them know how good modern farm mechanization was.

To mass-produce modern farm machines including tractors and send them to the countryside was a prerequisite for the mechanization of agriculture.

But this was a very difficult job as we had no experience and were wanting in technology. However, our workers and technicians boldly resolved to make tractors by themselves. At last by displaying the spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, they succeeded in making them with their own strength, materials and technique.

For the successful mechanization of agriculture we built many factories such as modern tractor factories, automobile factories, tractor spare parts factories and trailer farm implement factories in different parts of the country, so that various farm machines and implements suited to the specific conditions of our country were mass-produced. Besides, we trained large numbers of drivers and sent them to the countryside with the increase of trucks and tractors there.

Thus in 1979 the number of tractors allotted to every 100 *chongbo* of cultivated land reached 7 in plain areas and 6 in intermediate and mountain areas, and the comprehensive mechanization in agriculture is nearing completion. Now the rate of mechanization in major farming operations is 100 per cent in ploughing, 95 per cent in rice transplanting, 70 per cent in harvesting, 100 per cent in thrashing and carrying.

Our struggle for farm mechanization has now entered a new stage. We are striving to bring the number of tractors per 100 *chongbo* to at least 10-12 in the near future and thus accomplish the tasks put forward in the rural theses for completing comprehensive farm mechanization and for industrializing agriculture.

We also directed great efforts to the chemicalization of agriculture. We channeled vast energies into the production of fertilizer, under the slogan "Fertilizer precisely means grain and grain, socialism". As a result, the amount of chemical fertilizer applied to each *chongbo* of field has already reached 1.6 tons and we are now endeavouring to raise it to the level of over 2 tons.

As a result of producing and supplying various effective agricultural chemicals including weed killers, the paddy fields weeded by chemical means now account for 97 per cent of the total area under rice cultivation, and the weeding of maize fields is mostly done with herbicide.

Secondly, we firmly believed it to be an important means of developing agriculture to improve and perfect farming method continuously, and thoroughly applied the Juche farming method.

The creation of the Juche farming method by President Kim Il Sung, was an event of epochal significance in improving and perfecting farming methods and placing them on a new scientific basis.

Having acquired a clear insight into the fundamental requirements of developing agriculture in our time and the effects of the abnormal climate on agricultural production, President Kim Il Sung generalized the historical experiences in agriculture of Korea and other countries of the world through deep thinking and exhaustive investigations and thus created the Juche farming method, a highly intensive scientific farming method which accords with the actual conditions of our country.

First of all, in order to apply thoroughly the plant-by-plant or cluster-by-cluster farming principle laid down by the Juche farming method, we vigorously pushed ahead with the green revolution and produced many new varieties of high-yielding crops which can be planted thickly. At the same time, we took agronomical and technical measures for steadily increasing land fertility and carefully tending the crops plant by plant or cluster by cluster.

Like this, by taking various positive measures for highly intensifying agricultural production and raising crops scientifically and technically as required by the Juche farming method, our country has reaped a bumper harvest every year in spite of the abnormal climatic phenomena in recent years.

Thirdly, for the successful solution of the food and agricultural problem we worked hard to increase the awareness and creative initiative of the farmers, the food producers, and to enhance their cultural and technical levels.

Immediately after liberation there were 2.3 million adult illiterates in the northern half of our country. They were mostly peasants.

In this situation, if we were to increase the peasant's consciousness as masters and raise their cultural and technical levels, we had to eliminate illiteracy in the countryside before anything else.

"Adults' schools" were set up in every nook and corner of the country and an all-people crusade against illiteracy was developed vigorously. As a result, illiteracy was completely stamped out in the countryside by the beginning of 1949. This was a historic victory.

When the demand for raising the cultural and technical standards of the peasants became all the more urgent with the cooperative reorganization of private farming and the rapid development of agricultural science and technology, we put forward the task or raising their level to that of the middle school graduate and enrolled all the farming population who had had no access to secondary education in the working people's middle schools so as to enable them to acquire general knowledge and agro-technical know-how. As a result, the general cultural and technical levels of the peasants reached those of the middle school graduate. At the same time, a hall for the dissemination of knowledge of agricultural science and technology was set up in every rural *ri* to spread it widely among the farmers.

While raising the cultural and technical standards of the farmers, we also directed great efforts to the training of agro-technicians. Thus, an agricultural university was set up in each province and an agricultural college in each county to meet the local demands for them.

With the successful implementation of the policy of training large numbers of agro-technicians, today every cooperative farm in our country has 57 technicians and specialists on an average.

Fourthly, for the rapid development of agricultural production and successful solution of the food and agricultural problem, we paid great attention to strengthening state support to the countryside in accordance with the *Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country*.

It is an essential requisite for hastening the whole work of building a socialist countryside and thus eliminating the distinctions between town and country and rapidly developing agricultural production that the state focuses its attention on rural work and renders active support to the countryside while energetically developing industry.

The countryside is lagging behind the towns in all spheres of ideology, technology and culture.

This backwardness of the countryside is a legacy of the old society. Therefore, quickly eliminating rural backwardness through increased support of towns to the countryside is an essential requirement for the consolidation and development of the socialist agricultural system and successful solution of the rural question.

Further, we give great financial assistance to the countryside; we have a powerful independent national economy to ensure large state revenues. In our country agricultural tax-in-kind and all other taxes were completely abolished long ago, and so our farmers are living in the first tax-free countryside in the world. And state loans given to the peasants and cooperative farms with weak economic foundations were written off and prices of agricultural products raised. This increased the incomes of the farmers.

In addition, large numbers of production facilities including thrashing grounds and drying sheds, modern dwelling houses and cultural and welfare service facilities were built with state funds and handed over free to the cooperative farms. Modern houses built for the rural population by the state between 1964 and 1980 alone exceeded 957,000.

In our country which had produced no more than 2,167,000 tons of grain in 1944 under colonial rule grain output showed high rates of growth—2,790,000 tons in 1949, 3,803,000 tons in 1960, 7,000,000 tons in 1974, and 9,000,000 tons in 1980.

In the past our country only produced 2-3 tons of rice or at best 4 tons, and 1.5-2 tons of maize per *chongbo*. Today the figures rose to 7.2 tons for rice and 6.3 tons for maize, and many cooperative farms in the plain areas produce 8-9 tons or upwards.

With the rapid growth of grain production our country which was short of grain for past has now attained complete self-sufficiency in provisions.

Along with grain output, the production of vegetables, tobacco and other industrial crops has also steadily increased and other sectors too rapidly developed in our country.

The output of vegetables went up 2.5 times between 1960 and 1979. In particular, modern chicken, duck and pig plants have been built everywhere, so that livestock products have increased rapidly. Meat production rose 11.83 times and eggs 91 times from 1949 to 1980.

In this way our agriculture has been completely cleared of the backwardness and deformity of a colonial agriculture where too much stress was put on grain production. It has now turned into an agriculture with an independent and many-sided structure, which supplies sufficient food and industrial raw materials on its own, and into a solid food and raw material supplier of the country.

(To be continued)

18th National Seminar on the Juche Idea Held in Japan

The 18th national seminar on the Juche idea was on Oct. 16 held in Niigata Prefecture, Japan, in celebration of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The seminar which was held under the co-sponsorship of the National Liaison Council of the Societies for the Study of Works of President Kim Il Sung and the Niigata Prefectural Executive Committee of the Seminar was attended by Yoneda Togo, socialist member of the House of Representatives of Japan and Chairman of the Niigata Prefectural Executive Committee, and Chairman and Secretary General of the National Liaison Council of the Societies for the Study of Works of President Kim Il Sung, a professor at Kansai Gakuin University Yamada Terumi and other personages and members of Juche idea study groups in Japan.

Higashitani Toshio, Chairman of the National Liaison Council, made a keynote report on the subject "Let Us Study the Juche Idea and the Juche-Based Revolutionary Theory and Establish *Chajusong* (independence)."

Inoue Shuhachi, Deputy General Director of the Board of the International Institute of the Juche Idea, gave a lecture on the subject "Learning in the Homeland of Juche."

He said that he had witnessed the indestructible strength of the Korean people closely rallied around President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il when he had attended the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the DPRK founding.

They owe this strength, he further said, entirely to the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung who embarked upon the road of the revolution in his early years, founded a Juche-type revolutionary party, a party of new type, defeated two imperialisms in one generation and built the "model country of socialism."

Subcommittee seminars took place there.

The seminar of the theoretical subcommittee heard study reports titled "What Is the Juche Idea" "Man-Centred Theory and Practice Propounded by the Juche Idea?" etc. Evolved on the basis of "On the Juche Idea", a treatise of Mr. Kim Jong Il.

It also heard study reports on his treatises "the Workers' Party of Korea Is a Juche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the DIU" and "Let Us Advance under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Juche Idea."

A brisk debate took place also at the practice and solidarity subcommittees.

Keynote Report

Higashitani Toshio, President of the National Liaison Council of Societies for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il Sung, delivered a keynote report under the subject "Let Us Study the Juche Idea and the Revolutionary Theory of Juche and Establish *Chajusong*" at the seminar.

He said in his report that over the last 35 years the Korean people under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung have energetically conducted the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, upholding the banner of the Juche idea, and thus built a powerful socialist state of independent national economy, national culture and self-reliant national defence. He continued:

It is to find a way of solving all problems in conformity with the actual situation of Japan with the consciousness of masters developing history that we who live in the era of *chajusong* study the Juche idea.

We should demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. It is a most important part of the struggle to establish *chajusong* in Japan.

The Juche idea gives a clear answer as to what we should do from what ideological stand and brightly illumines a way before us. And it encourages us in struggle and gives us fresh courage.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I once again call for a more assiduous study of the Juche idea.

In one year and a half from the spring of last year up-to-date studies of several treatises including "On the Juche Idea", a treatise of Mr. Kim Jong Il, have been briskly conducted at the organisations for the study of the Juche idea throughout the country. The result was a profound understanding of the Juche idea and new successes in the study activities.

"Let Us Advance under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Juche Idea", a treatise of Mr. Kim Jong Il, is a work which proved more convincingly the truth and vitality of the Juche idea and, at the same time, developed the revolutionary theory of the working class on to a new higher stage and enriched it still further.

The attendants at the seminar lauded the treatise of Mr. Kim Jong Il as an immortal classic work of weighty significance in further developing and enriching the treasure-house of the revolutionary theory of the working class, accelerating the building of socialism and communism and making the whole world independent.

I call upon all friends and study organisations to make a deep-going study of "On the Juche Idea" and "Let Us Advance under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Juche Idea", treatises of Mr. Kim Jong Il, while combining them with our tasks.

By Katamura Eiju

— The Democratic People's Republic of Korea —

Juche Society, a Healthy Society Where All People Make Efforts (4)

(Continued from the No. 1,165 issue of the People's Korea)

The Public Health System Supported by a Section Doctor System

All Residents in Ansan-dong Have Their Home Doctor

First Ansan-dong (a town), Pyongchon district, is a housing development area in the central part of Pyongyang city. It takes about ten minutes to go there on foot from Potong-gang Park. It is located to the southwest of wide Chollima Street. There are a number of medium -rise and high-rise apartment houses, the old and new. There are many children's parks between apartment houses and large Ansan Park nearby.

There is a two-story building in the center of the housing development area. On the door there is a sign reading "Ansan synthetic clinic, Pyongchon district, Pyongyang city, which was awarded a double Chollima Prize." It was a model clinic for me, a foreigner, to visit because it was carried the title of double Chollima Honor Prize. Anyhow, there is only an organization that have won the double Chollima title in the country.

The DPRK, as may be expected from a country of learning and politics, has the following criteria for a Chollima Honor Prize.

1. Active mass work and reading movement in the struggle to carry out the three revolutions–the ideological, cultural and technical revolution.

2. Active technical activities to train workers in the use of equipment.

3. Active political work

4. To operate facilities well and take good care of them

5. To develop new techniques through self-reliance and carry out technical innovations through creative initiative.

6. High attendance rate of the staff at more than 98 percent

7. To organize "a Chollima work-team" to help each other under the slogan "One for all and all for one" and establish a complete system for improvement in all work.

An organization may request a Chollima Honour Prize in case if attains, as a result of mutual inspection, 80 percent in each of the criteria and a double Chollima Honour Prize in case if attains 90 percent in all there, as a resolution of a general meeting of its staff members.

About 18,500 live in the housing area. The residents are registered at the Ansan synthetic clinic. In short, the residents have "their own doctors". At present, a medical care system in advanced countries such as England and Italy is a "doctor registration system," under which the residents register ahead with a practitioner or a favorite doctor in the residential areas so that they are treated in the initial stage of illness or undergo day-to-day treatment, if necessary. The system is such that they choose their own home doctors and are taken care of by the registered doctors except in the special cases. This system has an advantage. Consistent lifetime records of each resident remains by the doctor. When a patient come to his doctor, the doctor can understand the patients' complaints correctly and in a far-sighted way in each stage of the patient' life, because he is not a casual patient visitor but a patient familiar to the doctor.

In the DPRK, too, a "doctor registration system" is already in force, which Japan does not yet have, though there is a demand for it. The DPRK is the most advanced country of health care. In the DPRK, this system is not called a "doctor registration system," which is a term taken from the angle of residents, but it is called a "section doctor system" as a term to make clear the responsibility of doctors in charge of medical treatment and health care of the residents.

Another surprising fact, is that the "section doctor system" was conceived and enforced earlier than in other countries. As above mentioned I cited England and Italy as examples of countries adopting the doctor registration system" as a medical treatment system in advanced countries. Today, "National Health Service" (NHS), a system in England is understood by the world's people as the advanced model of a "doctor registration sytem." After many twists and turns but at length, it was established and started functioning in 1948. In time, 1,143 hospitals, (charity hospitals with about 90,000 beds) (no private hospitals such as we have in Japan are nonexistent in England from the beginning. Hospitals are owned by a group or the public.) 1,545 hospitals (municipal hospitals with about 390,000 beds) participated in it. Family doctors participated in it through the "executive committee of NHS family doctor service" in every each municipality. A doctor received registrations from residents, limited to 4,000 residents. (Later in 1952 the number was limited to 3,500.)

In the DPRK, each resident has his own doctor. It is called a "section doctor system," under which each doctor is to be in charge of a district or a workplace and to look after the health of the inhabitants there.

This is an outline of the starting point of the advanced doctor registration system in England. English people choose "their own doctors" according to their own will.

On the other hand, the "Nation Health Organization SSN" law was formulated in Italy on Dec. 23, 1978, according to the actual conditions of the country, after the pattern of the NHS of England. It was enforced on Jan. 1, 1979. A population of 50,000-200,000 was organized as "a local health unit." They were to receive medical service and preventive medical service. Italian people, came to be able to choose "their own doctors".

In the DPRK, President Kim Il Sung proposed to establish this advanced health system in 1948, under which all residents could have "their own doctors." This is surprising. During the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, the Korean people had languished oppression and poverty. President Kim Il Sung was developing the guerrilla struggles for the liberation of the fatherland at the risk of his life, with the deep mountains as the base of operations.

At a time when no literature, to say nothing of letters in English and Italian couldn't be obtained. President Kim Il Sung proposed creativity a "doctor registration system" under which each resident could have his own doctor. In the case of Korea, it was a "section doctor system" under which each doctor himself was to be in charge of a district or a workplace and to look after the health of the inhabitants there. I could not but be surprised to know that he proposed this system in 1948 immediately after Korea's liberation.

There is another health system in Korea, a "double registration system." The system is a unique idea in a "section doctor system," a doctor registration system. This is based on the actual demand of society in which all men and women excepting the sick work. This is a system under which the residents can receive medical treatment in a clinic or a hospital at their places of employment, when they have to receive treatment in the early stage of illness or daily treatment. When they want to receive a sanitation education, they need not return home for the purpose. Of course, whichever they choose, they are not charged at all. (a complete, universal and free medical care system).

(To be continued)

Tireless Efforts by DPRK for Negotiated Settlement To Korea's Reunification (8)

(Continued from the previous issue)

On November 8, 1955 the Minister of Electricity of the DPRK issued a statement in connection with the question of supplying electric power to south Korea to the following effect:

After August 15, 1945 the south Korean people had long been supplied with electric power from the northern half;

We strove to ensure power supply to the south Korean people, but the supply was temporarily suspended because of the insincere attitude of the US military government at that time;

If the south Korean authorities show their good faith, power supply from the north to the south will be possible even now as it was in the past;

In order to put into effect the above-mentioned proposal at an early date, the Ministry of Electricity of the DPRK proposes to have a talk with the authorities concerned, electric company, other business organizations or civilian representatives of south Korea at Kaesong on November 25, 1955.

The Foreign Minister of the DPRK issued a statement on November 16, 1955 in connection with the discussion of the Korean question at the 10th session of the UN General Assembly.

The gist of the statement is as follows:

It is impossible to expect a fair solution of the Korean question without the participation of the representative of the DPRK in its discussion;

Those countries which are interested in the Korean question should take practical measures at an early date to convert the armistice in Korea into a durable peace and to see Korea reunified without fail in a peaceful way;

In order to remove the danger of another war in Korea, it is first necessary to observe the Armistice Agreement and, accordingly, to guarantee the activities of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission which makes a positive contribution to this end;

Korea must be reunified peacefully by the Korean people themselves. To this end, an all-Korea general election should be held according to the free will of the north and south Korean people;

All foreign troops including the Chinese People's Volunteers should simultaneously withdraw from all parts of north and south Korea before the general election in Korea;

In order to eliminate the tension in Korea, the existing armed forces of north and south Korea should be reduced to the minimum, mutual contacts effected between north and south Korea, and a complete freedom of political activity guaranteed for the broad masses of people in north and south Korea.

The Pyongyang meeting to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Youth League of Korea held on January 16, 1956 adopted a letter to the youth of the southern half of the Republic to the following effect:

For the peaceful reunification of the country our nation must unite, and all the young Koreans must knit themselves together closely with one mind and one purpose;

If they are to win unity, all the young people in the two parts of Korea must first strengthen the ties between themselves and create chances of contact and meeting;

We eagerly wish to hold all-Korea youth sport and art festivals at any place in north and south of Korea, organize excursions to scenic or historic spots of our country, mutual visits between north and south and meetings for public presentation of the results of students' scientific researches;

We also hope that the north and south Korean youths will participate together in the Sixth World Youth and Students Festival in which youth and students of more than one hundred countries will meet.

On April 5, 1956 the National Conference of Active University Students sent a letter to their counterparts in south Korea to the following effect:

The International Preparatory Committee of the Asian-African Students Conference to be held in May this year in Bandung, Indonesia, invited us including south Korean students;

We earnestly hope you south Korean students will understand the spirit of this conference deeply and join us in participating in it.

This conference will be a good opportunity for us to meet on intimate terms and to talk frankly and meet Asian and African friends;

Let us participate by all means in the Asian-African Students Conference, inspite of all difficulties, and talk about our study, culture, art and physical culture and sports and about time-honoured history, proud national culture and patriotic traditions of our country; talk about the peaceful reunification and bright future of the country and about broad contacts between the north and south Korean students; and meet the students from various Asian and African countries who aspire to peace, freedom and a happy new life, and deepen friendship with them, and take an active part in a joint struggle for peace and relaxation of the tension in these parts of the world.

On April 23, 1956 the great leader President Kim Il Sung put forward once more the concrete way for the peaceful reunification of the country in his report to the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the work of the Central Committee.

He said that concrete steps were needed to meet the situation where the desire for north-south negotiations was mounting in south Korea, that is:

The south Korean people must win democratic rights; in south Korea the masses of people must win the freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association and religious belief; and all patriotic political parties, public organizations and individuals must be ensured the freedom of political activity;

The economic life of the south Korean people must be stabilized so as to give rein to their patriotic enthusiasm and activity in the struggle for peaceful reunification;

We advocate coalition with all political parties, public organizations and individuals in south Korea, with the common aim of peacefully reunifying the country, and we are fully prepared for this alignment;

With a view to achieving such coalition and forming a united front comprising all patriotic political parties and public organizations and all personages with national conscience in north and south Korea, we hold that a joint conference of those political parties and public organizations be convened; if conditions are not yet ripe for convening such a conference, we are ready to conduct negotiations with individual political parties, public organizations and patriots;

Those who join this coalition for the peaceful reunification of the country, will be absolved from whatever crimes they have committed, and will be admitted to the coalition government to be formed after reunification, according to their merits and talents, and their property and social positions must be guaranteed;

One of the most important factors facilitating the peaceful reunification of the country is to effect political, economic and cultural contacts, visits and correspondence between the north and the south;

In order to realize exchange of goods needed in the people's everyday lives between north and south, we can supply electricity, coal and timber which the people of the southern half badly need; we will keep our door open to all delegations and individuals who wish to come to the north for constructive and business-like purpose, and will guarantee them all freedoms of activities in the northern half and offer them all conveniences;

We hold that a permanent committee be set up to discuss and take practical measures on all matters, ranging from the question of promoting contacts between the north and the south to that of reunifying the country; Representatives of the administrative and highest legislative bodies, political parties and public organizations as well as independents from north and south Korea will participate in this committee at an equal ratio;

In order to put into effect all our proposals and ideas mentioned above, the armistice must first be consolidated and converted into a durable peace; we desire that not only all the provisions of the Armistice Agreement should be strictly observed, but the armed forces of both sides be reduced to the minimum so as to lighten the people's burden of military expenditures and to channel the funds thus released to peaceful construction; and further, the separate military pact concluded between the "government" of south Korea and the United States government must be repealed;

If the Koreans are to be allowed to settle the Korean question for themselves, all the foreign troops including the US imperialist forces of aggression and the Chinese People's Volunteers must pull out and foreign interference in the internal affairs of our country must be eliminated;

The countries which are interested in the peaceful solution of the Korean question should convene an international conference with the participation of the representatives of the north and south Korean governments and create practical conditions for settling the Korean question peacefully.

On April 28, 1956 the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea adopted its declaration, For the peaceful Reunification of the Country, to the following effect:

1. The Korean question should be solved finally in accordance with the democratic will of the Korean people themselves, and a unified government of Korea be set up through a general election by the entire Korean people;

2. In order to reunify the country peacefully, the armistice in Korea should be converted into a durable peace;

3. Democratic principles should be realized in all aspects of social and political life in south Korea, and the livelihood of the people be stabilized and improved in order to encourage the broad masses of people to participate in the struggle for the country's peaceful reunification and display to the full their patriotic enthusiasm and activity;

4. For the acceleration of the country's peaceful reunification, the existing artificial barrier between north and south Korea should be removed, and contacts and negotiations be effected between the north and south Korean people;

5. For the acceleration of national reunification, we should strengthen the unity and cohesion of the whole nation against US imperialism, and intensify the common struggle against the enemy of the peaceful reunification with the united efforts of all the patriotic forces in north and south Korea;

6. An international agreement should be reached for the maintenance of peace in Korea and the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

On May 25, 1956 the Central Committee of the DFRF issued an appeal to all the compatriots to struggle to put into practice the measures for the country's peaceful reunification clearly set forth in the declaration of the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The main content of the appeal is as follows:

The measures for the country's peaceful reunification manifested in the declaration of the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea reflect the unanimous urgent desire of the entire Korean people and are the most correct and practical ideas which fully conform with our national interests;

We eagerly hope that representatives of various political parties and public organizations in north and south Korea will sit together as soon as possible to discuss frankly for the acceleration of peaceful reunification, and we also welcome initial contacts and visits between individual personages;

We hope for another meeting like the April 1948 joint conference and firmly believe that many patriots, soldiers, scholars and personages in all walks of life, to say nothing of the political parties and public organizations represented in the DFRF will come out in the struggle for peaceful reunification in support of the declaration of the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

On May 31, 1956, the Government of the DPRK issued a statement on reducing the strength of the Korean People's Army.

The keynote of the statement follows:

The Government of the DPRK, with a view to contributing to preservation of peace in Korea and as a practical step to create more favourable conditions for her peaceful reunification, solemnly declares as follows:

1. The DPRK will not use its armed forces against the south Korean authorities, in the future, too, so long as the latter does not provoke war against the former;

2. The DPRK will reduce the strength of its armed forces by 80,000 men before August 31, 1956;

3. The DPRK will slash arms and equipment corresponding to the reduced military manpower and divert the reduced military funds to peaceful construction and the improvement of people's living standard;

4. The Government of the DPRK will take state measures to provide the discharged soldiers with civilian jobs according to their will and aptitudes;

The Government of the DPRK issues this statement, taking into consideration the fact that the people of the north and the south earnestly desire to accelerate the peaceful reunification of the country by improving the relations between north and south Korea and activating their contacts;

The south Korean authorities will be obliged to follow these practical measures which fully conform to the desire of the Korean people, if they truly respect the people's will.

On July 20, 1956, the National Meeting of the Youth and Students sent a letter to the youth and students of south Korea in connection with the national youth and students festival to celebrate the 11th anniversary of the August 15 liberation and the Sixth World Youth and Students Festival.

The following is the main content of the letter:

We are going to hold in Pyongyang the national youth and students festival to celebrate the 11th anniversary of the August 15 liberation;

More than 20 athletic events will take place, including football, basketball, volleyball, boxing, wrestling and racing, as well as swinging, Korean wrestling, archery contest and other national games;

Colourful art festival including music, dance and drama contests will also be held;

Looking forward to the national youth and students festival to celebrate the liberation day with great joy and in excitement, all of us the youth and students of the northern half of the Republic eagerly hope that our south Korean counterparts will pay a visit to the northern half of the Republic;

We will offer all conveniences to the youth and students from south Korea;

We will welcome all of them – not only groups of youths and students, athletic teams and art troupes, but also individuals;

Purely tourist groups and individuals will also be welcomed;

All the expenses for their travelling and accommodations during their stay in the north will be borne by us;

We hope that the youth and students in the two parts of Korea will naturally be represented as one nation in the Sixth World Youth and Students Festival to be held in Moscow next year;

We propose to set up a joint preparation committee of north and south Korean youth and students for the event;

In order to set up this committee the representatives of the youth and students of both sides should first get together for consultation;

We do not mind where the meeting is held, in Seoul or Pyongyang or anywhere else; we leave the decision to the choice of the south Korean youth.

On August 24, 1956, the Minister of Public Health of the DPRK issued a statement, addressing to the "Minister of Health and Social Affairs" of south Korea, on both health authorities exchanging anti-epidemic information.

The following is the main content of the statement:

Out of ardent desire to protect the lives of the north and south Korean people, one and the same nation, and promote their health,

We suggest that the health authorities of north and south Korea have a talk as soon as possible at the place which is convenient to both sides, to discuss concrete ways to exchange anti-epidemic information;

We hope that the "Ministry of Health and Social Affairs" of south Korea will give an affirmative answer to our proposal at an early date.

On October 13, 1956, the Central Committee of the Democratic Youth League of Korea adopted a letter inviting the representatives of south Korean youth and students organizations, those of Korean youth and students in Japan and individual youths and students to its 4th Congress.

The gist of the letter follows:

Sincerely wishing to discuss with the south Korean youth and students about arranging their contacts and exchange in the fields of science, culture, art and sports between the youth and students of north and south Korea;

The DYLK Central Committee suggests that south Korean youth and students organizations send to the DYLK Congress their delegations each of 5 members or so, or bigger groups of visitors;

We will also welcome individual young people and students coming from home and abroad to attend the Congress, regardless of their job and religion.

(To be continued)

Kim Dae Jung's Interview with the "Sekai" (5)

2 On the Kwangju Incident

(Continued from the previous issue)

Mr. Kim: I said to them, "this is not time to talk about amendment of the constitution. The only thing we have to do is to abolish the yushin constitution. This means we will automatically return to the 'third republic constitution'." And I asked "Why don't you want to have an election under that 'constitution'? Let's listen to people's opinion through the election and amend the 'constitution' under a 'new democratic cabinet'."

I continued, "We would give a time for some political army officers to do an evil act if we waste time arguing about the amendment of the 'constitution'."

The New Democratic Party accepted to a certain extent what I had said, but later they set up a committee to amend the 'constitution' after consulting Mr. Kim Jung Pil. And again I persuaded the party's executive that it was no use trying to amend the 'constitution' if the president didn't approve of it. We should not give him time to delay things as he would find fault with it.

Then he agreed with me. After a while, the government began to say that it was drawing up a draft of a "constitution"and Chon Du Hwan, national security commander, came to hold the position of KCIA director concurrently during this period.

Mr. Y: It was April, wasn't it?

Mr. Kim: Yes, it was. He revealed his ambition to take over power even if martial law was lifted.

Mr. Y: I've heard in south Korea some people blame you and Mr. Kim Yong Sam for non-corporation and confrontation. They blame that the democratic forces should have taken a more cautious attitude.

Mr. Kim: Do you mean to say we didn't cooporate with each other and, caused troubles by giving speeches here and there, and that as a result the army was given an excuse to take a political action?

Mr. Y: Yes, because there was a sudden change in the students' movement in May.

Mr. Kim: Yes, there was, but the truth was completely different from what they say.

For, I advised students to act cautiously in all my speeches. I told them sternly "You should keep order. Otherwise, you'll surely be utilized." And they supported me completely.

In fact, they acted cautiously. They did not demonstrate in the streets but on their campases until May. Since Pak's assassination, students had been waited for martial law to be lifted and the situation to be normalized for 7 months. But, the 'government' didn't lift martial law without any proper reason, and this situation dragged on to no purpose. Moreover, Chon Du Hwan began to reveal his ambition. So students became impatient.

The crucial point was why Chon Du Hwan had to hold the position of KCIA director concurrently. His confederates weren't punished, though they withdrew one division from the front line without permission on Dec. 12, and arrested their commanding officer in a treacherous way against army rules. On the contrary, they were given high posts.

The real coup d'etat occurred not on May 17, but on Dec. 12 the previous year. The students were impatience. So I thought many youths might be killed, and I made a proposal to hold a five-man conference in a press interview. I think it was on May 11.

The proposed conference aimed to talk about the present situation and the plan for the settlement of the present situation among five men, that is, the President, the martial law secuilty commander and the "three kims."

But, the martial security commanding headquarters banned my proposal refusing to permit the press to carry even a word on it. Earlier, soon after a moderation of my status on March 1 I had proposed a conference to the then "president" Choe Gyu Ha. I proposed to talk about democratization, and mutual cooperation for that purpose. But he never tried to meet

On May 13, Dong- A Ilbo's pressman visited me, and said, "Students have just begun to demonstrate in the streets. This may bring about a most serious consequence. It is only you that can appeal to students to stop street demonstrations. So please write an appeal about 8 pages for the Dong-A Ilbo. And we'll carry it on the front page.

It must be a strong influence to people, especially students." Dong- A Ilbo at least has a circulation of 600,000 or 700,000, and has a large influence. And I asked, "If I write, won't the martial law headquarters censore it?" Then he said, "it is an appeal to students to stop street demonstrations, and no more than that, so there is no worry about that."

I accepted the proposal and wrote an appeal. In the appeal, I said that we politicians would settle the situation on our own responsibility and urged them to keep quiet for some time and to stop demonstrations. But, after all, it wasn't carried by the paper, even a word of it.

The martial law headquarters deleted the appeal completely. Why could those who want public peace and order take such an action?

Mr. Y: I didn't know that.

Mr. Kim: The next day, on the 15th, I appealed to students to be prudent. This statement was carried by the papers, and soon after that they stopped the planned demonstration that night.

Mr. Y: It was midnight on the 15th.

Mr. Kim: Yes, it was not we, but the regime that aggravated disorder. We made efforts to keep public peace and order and they disturbed our effort.

There is another example. At the Sabuk mines, miners rose up and students demonstrated in the streets. Those who were submitted stories on the miners for censorship were told by the censors to give prominence to them a large size photos. The "government" made them write sensational stories about the coal miners' strike, and even gave them stories written by the censors themselves. But, they didn't permit newspapers to carry photos showing police hitting workers and students. The "government" made TV audience and paper readers watch and see close-up photos of students and workers throwing stones and breaking things. What regime wants public order does act in this way if it wants to maintain public peace and order?

Anyway, finally the Chon group carried out a coup.

I want to give one more example. As you said, the "three Kims" were candidates for presidency. We enjoyed a "Spring of Seoul" and mock elections used to be held there, and in such elections I usually won the majority of ballots.

As for rallies, I had refrained from giving lectures. But I felt it was necessary for us to show the real strength of the masses to the government to some content, because their intrigue was already clear.

So, among many requests I accepted four requests to speak before the public. As a result, thirty thousands or eighty thousands people, a large number of people gathered to hear me in spite of threats by the martial law headquarters.

I want to say that I'm one of the most favored of the "three Kims" in view of the turnout of people who had gathered to hear me and results of public opinion polls. Why should a person most likely to win the election aggravate the situation?

Speaking of the Kwangju incident, I was charged with inciting the incident. I was charged with meeting a student called Chong Tong Nuan and giving five million won (¥37,690) to him as a fund to start a riot. The youth, Chong, had been sentenced to death, but he was freed last Dec. as I was.

But I had never seen him, and even a photo of him. According to his statement he made when he was released from prison, he was forged to admit falsely that I had bribed him to start the Kwangju incident after horrible tortures. Then the inspector said "Is 10,000,000 won enough? No, 10,000,000 won is too much for a student. Then, let's make it half of the award, that is 5,000,000 won. You got 5,000,000 won from Kim Dae Jung. All right, you must remember that. They cooked up everything about the incident in this way.

It was not we politicians that aggravated the situation but some "government" officials who were desperate for taking power. They couldn't get a pretext for it unless situation got worse. They always talk about "national security", but it is they who threaten our country's national security.

They threw military discipline to the wind and arrested their direct commanding officers and killed them who were trying to protect their superiors.

Furthermore, they lowered military discipline, and were engaged in taking power.

How could we, the "three Kims", prevent them from using arms illegally to take power. The presidential race among the "three Kims" attracted all people's unprecedented interest and won their support. So the "three Kims" reflesbed people's hopes for stabilization. It was not the "three Kims" that caused disorder and confusion in the political situation or a military coup.

Mr. Kim: So, there was no reason why the military should stage a coup d'etat on the evening of May 17 as the students had stopped demonstrations on the night of May 15.

Riot police attacking the demonstrating students on the streets on May 13, 1980 in south Korea

Burmese Gov't's "Investigation Result" in the Wake of the Suspects' "Confession"

On November 4 the Burmese government shifted the blame for the bomb blast in Rangoon on to the DPRK in a far-fetched way and took the unilateral step of severing diplomatic relations with the DPRK. Commenting on this, Rodong Sinmun today says this cannot but be regarded as an entirely unjust and irresponsible act.

The author of the commentary says:

Now the world public circles are very doubtful why the Burmese government authorities abruptly took the extreme measure of severing state relations without the announcement of a fair "result of investigation."

It is not accidental that the world public circles should express surprise at the hurried step of the Burmese authorities.

Only a few days ago, a "suspect" detained in the Burmese army hospital confessed that he came from Seoul of south Korea.

At the same time, the Burmese foreign minister said that the "suspects" were given medical treatment and would be interrogated after the doctors conclude that they get well enough to be interrogated.

Does it mean that the heavily wounded "suspects" got full well and the interrogation ended in the last few days or any evidence was obtained that they were "operatives" of the DPRK.

Without hearing from the suspects or producing any evidence, the Burmese authorities arbitrarily concluded that the "suspects" were "saboteurs" dispatched by the DPRK. No one will believe this conclusion.

Facts only show that the Burmese authorities bereft of self-respect and dignity are siding with the Chon Du Hwan junta which kicked up a frantic anti-communist, anti-DPRK racket as soon as the bomb blast occurred, groundlessly laying the blame for it at the door of the DPRK.

The step taken by the Burmese authorities this time is unthinkable apart from the criminal intrigues of the U.S. and Japan and the south Korean junta.

As soon as the bomb blast took place in Rangoon, the Chon Du Hwan resorted to all conceivable intrigues to inveigle the Burmese authorities into imputing the responsibility to the DPRK.

It is an open secret that the junta dispatched a "special investigation group" to the spot to fabricate "evidence" and, at the same time, sent the ambassador to Malaysia as a "special envoy" to hand "data" of their "investigation" over to the Burmese side and put pressure on it to take an "effective measure" such as "severance of diplomatic relations" with the DPRK.

We cannot but consider that the Burmese authorities yielded to the pressure from the Chon Du Hwan junta and U.S. and Japan to be a conspirator in their anti-DPRK plot.

With the unjustifiable step of the Burmese authorities as an occasion, the south Korean junta is getting more frantic with confrontation and war moves, flinging mud at the DPRK and the U.S. imperialists and the Japan are making a fuss all at once, talking about "restrictions" on the DPRK and "examination of an international countermeasure" as if they had been waiting for this chance.

The unjust measure taken by the Burmese authorities cannot be construed otherwise than an act ignoring the international law and usage and impairing the dignity and authority of the DPRK and a dangerous act fanning the anti-DPRK smear campaign of the U.S. and Japan and the south Korean junta and spurring on their new war provocation moves.

(Rodong Sinmun Nov. 6 issue)

Japan's Inroad into S. Korea Backed by U.S.

Follows the gist of a speech made in September this year by ex-editor-in chief Mr. Song Gon Ho of major south Korean daily "Dong-A Ilbo," when he made a two-week tour of West Germany.

The speech was made in a church in West Berlin. It was carried by the October 1st issue of "Uriwuru (My Country)" published by south Koreans living in West Germany:

Pro-Japanese Forces Occupy Major Places

After our country was liberated from Japan 38 years ago, the political forces of our country were divided into two major groups.

One was the force which went in for politics taking advantage of a cold war structure. The other spoke for the nation.

The former force was represented by Syngman Rhee and the latter by Mr. Kim Gu and leading figures of the Shanghai Provisional Government. (Original Notes: "liberation" here means "liberation from the Japanese colonialists").

After the liberation, two tasks were posed for our nation to carry out. One was to eliminate the anti-national remnants and the other to consentrate all strength on the establishment of a democratic independent country. However, none of these two tasks has yet been accomplished.

When the Japanese army was defeated and our people went out to welcome the U.S. army which landed on Inchon, the Japanese army shot at our people.

Afterwards, the Japanese troops were court-martialed, but they were found not guilty and released.

The reason was that because the U.S. had entrusted the Japanese troops with the task of maintaining public peace and order, they had just carried out the task faithfully.

The U.S. military government proclaimed that the official language was English. It also didn't recognize the provisional government and put pro-Japanese elements protected by the Japanese colonialists in high posts.

When the Japanese colonialists were defeated, these pro-Japanese elements hid themselves like rats in holes.

Patronized by the U.S. in this way, they branded the national forces as leftists or pro-communist forces. Thus they came out and supported Syngman Rhee who took advantage of a cold war structure.

At the same time, a special committee set up to investigate traitorous acts was ordered dissolved. It was the aim of this committee to promote a national spirit. What was worse, appointed as ministers or national assemblymen were those who had called the Korean people "peninsulars" or "reactionaries" in the Japanese colonial days or had stated that they would be able to serve the Japanese Emperor, if they killed more than 100,000 people; and "women's leaders" who urged that Korean women should serve as volunteers for the Japanese colonialists.

After World War II, the remnants of Japanese imperialism were thoroughly eliminated in China. Nazi war criminals were executed in France.

In our country, however, remnants of Japanese imperialism rallied around the military government and the Syngman Rhee-led forces. They have so far suppressed the people, holding important positions in various social sections and making all important decisions in society.

After the liberation the Christian doctrine that those who do good deeds can go to heavens, and traditional morality to praise virtues and punish wrongdoings were completely ignored.

Our country has become a barren land, where there is no ethics and people seek only their own profits, trying to be as shrewd as possible.

Secondly, when our country was liberated from Japanese colonialism we should have made utmost efforts to establish a democratic and independent country.

But the remnants of Japanese imperialism easily grabbed political power. They took possession of all property formerly held by the Japanese colonialists. Land reform was carried out, but in form only. It was carried out in such a way that landlords were protected.

Forty years after the land reform, 40 per cent of the farmers are still tenant farmers.

Politicians have never thought of achieving prosperity for the nation or of establishing an independent self-sufficient economy. The criterion to evaluate the ability of politicians was whether they could speak English well and how much economic aid they could draw from the U.S.

Reappearance of War Criminals and Zaibatsu

As soon as the U.S. landed on Japan, it dissolved the 7.5 million-strong Japanese air, naval and ground forces. War criminals were classified into A, B and C war criminals.

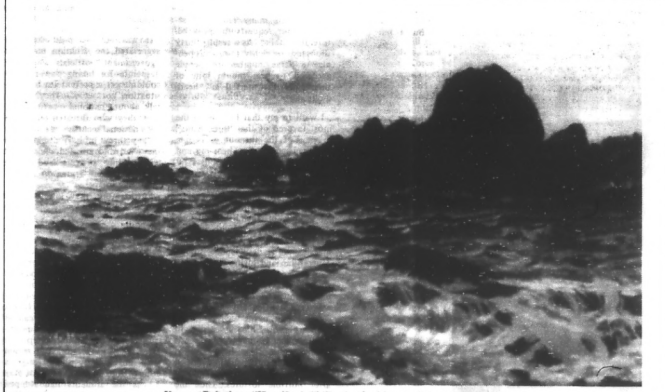
Some 180 A class war criminals were executed, 200,000 public officials were purged from public offices and 15 *zaibatsu* (financial groups) were ordered dissolved.

When the Korean War broke out in 1950, the then Prime Minister Yoshida regarded it as a rare opportunity for Japan's economic revival and concluded the Japan-U.S. peace treaty, while depurging all war criminals and 200,000 dismissed public officials. *Zaibatsu* concerns were reorganized again. During the Korean War, Japan produced and exported war supplies. Thus its foreign currency holdings increased to 940 million dollars in 1951 and 3,560 million dollars by the end of 1950s. Its foreign currency holdings had been less than 200 million dollars before the war.

After that, Japan's economic strength expanded and nowadays, 12 billion dollars have been decided to be expended for defence expenditures, but the sum is only one percent of Japan's GNP – 3.4 times that of south Korea which spends a large sum of defence expenditures in its national budget. Japan already held a strong armament ten years ago, and was already one of the eight strongest military powers of the world. Her military strength now follows that of the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

Japan's Self-Defence Forces are 280,000-strong and 85 per cent of them are officers and non-commissioned officers. After the First World War, Germany held 80,000 army men, whom Hitler

(Continued on page 7)



Korean Paintings "Hae (Sea)-Chilbo in the Morning" by Mun Hak Su

Rodong Sinmun on Latin American Situation

U.S. Invasion Of Grenada

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) Nov. 7, in an article denouncing the armed invasion of Grenada by the U.S., said that its military occupation of Grenada is a challenge to the world people who love justice and peace and an unpardonable criminal act flagrantly violating the generally accepted international law and usage.

Noting that the armed intervention of the U.S. in Grenada was an aggression act meticulously planned beforehand, the article went on:

After starting the armed intervention in this island, the U.S. came out with the preposterous pretext that this was to "protect" the Americans residing in Grenada and restore "law and order". But, this is nothing but a ridiculous sophism to legalize its aggression. Its armed invasion of Grenada under the unjustifiable pretext was aimed at barring the advance of the Grenadan people for the independent development of the country and for progress and peace and placing this island country under the neo-colonial rule of the United States and, furthermore, turning the Central American and Caribbean region again into its "tranquil yard."

This aggression is also a crafty move to lull the public opinion at home discontented with the policy of the U.S. administration and divert the attention of the people elsewhere.

Now, the voice of protest against the war policy of the Reagan administration is growing louder in the United States.

This leaves Reagan in the lurch, who wants to be returned in the presidential election scheduled next year. Under this situation, Reagan sought a new shocking action and committed the invasion of Grenada.

But, this is a mistake of the Reagan administration.

The U.S.'s invasion of Grenada means a shameful political defeat of the United States. By throwing a large armed forces into a small island country whose army is so negligible that it is all but bare-handed, it has violated its independence and sovereignty. This only laid bare the nature of U.S. imperialism. With its invasion of Grenada, it has been completely stripped of the mask of "arbitrator of peace" and "defender of human right" and its true color as the harasser of peace, chieftain of aggression and strangler of human rights has been fully revealed under the eyes of the world.

U.S. War Drills in Sea off Cuba

Rodong Sinmun Nov. 8 said the large-scale war exercise started by the Reagan administration in the sea off Cuba is an armed intervention move against the progressive people in the Caribbean and Central American region, an escalation of its anti-Cuba campaign.

Noting that this war exercise of the U.S. is one more military provocation against the Cuban and other Caribbean people, the author of a Rodong Sinmun commentary said:

The Korean people bitterly denounce the U.S.'s war exercise against the Cuban and other Central American people and strongly demand it immediately halt it and withdraw its aggression forces.

Its military threat and blackmail in the Caribbean and Central American region is no more than an expression of its "big stick" policy, which clearly reveals the piratic nature of the U.S. and the bellicose and adventurous nature of Reagan, its spokesman.

The Pentagon openly declared that the naval exercise near Cuba is "a warning to keep off the Cuban influence in America."

This is a shameless jargon and preposterous pretext proper to the U.S. alone.

It is a sheer lie to talk about the "influence of Cuba." With no fabrication can they justify its criminal and aggressive moves to bring the Latin American people to its knees by "strength."

After occupying Grenada by force of arms, it is stepping up military provocations against Nicaragua and creating new military threats against Cuba. This is its last-ditch efforts to check at any cost and obliterate the ever growing struggle of people for independence and progress and the process of revolutionary changes in the Central American and Caribbean region, dismayed at them.

There is no doubt that the Reagan administration is scheming to repeat the shameful armed invasion of Grenada in other countries and thus cause "the second and the third Grenadan incidents."

The U.S. must promptly discontinue its moves against Cuba and armed intervention scheme in the Central American and Caribbean region.

Compositions by Korean Children in Japan

Pleasant Life in Dormitory

I was looking forward to entering a Korean school and living in its dormitory. Because I thought that I was able to study and play together with new friends.

However, after starting my life in the dormitory, I felt lonely, as I was unable to meet my grandfather, grandmother, parents and play with my friends, with whom I had attended a kindergarten.

At night I felt sad. From Monday to Saturday I lived in the dormitory and every Saturday afternoon I returned home. I was eagarly waiting for every Saturday, when my mother came to the school to take me home.

Everyday I wanted to return home. Every Monday morning I came to the school. My mother and I got up early in the morning and went to school by streetcar.

I was unwilling to part with my mother at school. One day my grandfather came to the school. I cried, pulling my father's trousers and asked him to take me home. Teachers told me not to cry. But I continued crying, saying I wanted to return home.

I did not like to live in the dormitory. But now I enjoy living in the dormitory. I used to cry, afraid to go to the toilet alone at night.

Now things got better. Teachers take care of us. Before we go to bed, they tell us interesting stories and sing songs. They sometimes go to bed together with us.

Senior boys and girls are kind to us.

We get up at 7 o'clock in the morning and wash our faces. We have a morning inspection and have breakfast. Then, we clean our rooms.

My friends in Rm. No. 4 go to school together. After school, we come back to the dormitory, where we change our clothes, and go to the playground of the school.

We are fond of playing baseball and soccer. Senior boys also join us after their classes.

After supper and an evening inspection, we clean our room again. Though we clean our room twice a day, our room become dirty soon. Just after cleaning the room, it is clean.

At first, I was unable to use a broom and sweep the floor well. A floorcloth was too big for me to wring. Then, I was reluctant to clean the room at first. Senior brothers and teachers told me how to clean the room. Soon, I came to like cleaning.

In the dormitory we hold movie shows, firework displays, gatherings for baked sweet potatoes, etc. A birthday party is the biggest fun.

When I became a 2nd grader. I came to like my life at the dormitory more. Now 1st graders are in school and we are senior students.

Now it is our turn to take care of 1st graders as our senior students did for us.

We teach them what they don't know and play together with them. I like playing a baseball though I can't hit a ball well.

In the bathroom, senior students wash us cleanly. But if we swim and do mischief in the bathtab, senior students scold us.

Teachers come to the dormitory once a week, when they help us with our lesson. They help us clean and wash. We look forward to the day when teachers come to the dormitory.

When teachers leave the dormitory, we say loudly in unison, "Thank you very much. Goodby."

I like my Korean school and its dormitory.

There are two Korean friends near my house. They attend a Japanese school. I wish they will attend the Korean school, too, and play there with me.

On Sunday I play with these Korean friends. Once I told them to study together at the Korean school as I wanted always to play with them. Then, they said they didn't want to study at the Korean school. Because they said it is a long way from their homes to the school and they were unwilling to live in the dormitory. I think that Koreans should attend a Korean school.

I told these two friends that life at the dormitory was pleasant. I also told them to study Korean together.

I wonder why Korean children attend Japanese schools. It would be nice if we could study together with them at the Korean school.

(Chan Chong Mo, 2nd grader of the elementary school of the Ibaraki Korean Elementary School and Junior and Senior High School)

OLD TALE

Piebald Bear Quests for His House Site

It was late autumn. Star-shaped maple leaves began to fall.

There lived a piebald bear at the dead end of Pear Valley. The winter was close at hand, but he had a rickety house. One day he went out to select a place for a new house.

The bear climbed down a frosted hill and found large chestnut trees at the foot of the opposite mountain. He hurried there. He looked from the tall trees to the ground strewn with ripe chestnut burs. "I'll build a house here", he thought to himself. "Chestnuts big as fists will fall and fill my barn."

The bear set about levelling the ground for his house all of a sweat. Now, he wanted to drink cold water. He said to himself: "All is fine, but there is no water about. I'd better pick out where there is water near by."

The piebald bear shouldered his spade and gadded about in quest of water. It was past noon when he reached a murmuring brook. He wiped the sweat off his brow and sat on a rock. He fetched and drank refreshing water to his heart's content. He felt quite strong now.

"The water tastes very good. I'll build my house here." He decided to himself.

The piebald started evening his house site on the brook in a pleasant frame of mind. A roe deer came for water and greeted the bear. And he asked:

"What are you doing there, Uncle Bear?"

"Oh, it's you. I make a site for my house. This is a good place, isn't it?" said the piebald, and looked at the roe deer's face.

"You've chosen a very good site. The brook teems with lobsters and fishes you like. But there is no mountain which screens your house from the wind. You'd better select your house site by a mountain. How are you going to keep away the winter wind coming down that deep valley?" said the roe deer.

At these words the bear stopped working and thought to himself, spade in hand: "He is right. I'll pick out a site by a mountain to shelter it from the wind".

The bear wandered about mountains for a few days, but he could not find the ideal mountain where there were abundant food and limpid water.

He still gadded about, but with no success. He limped down the mountain and heard the sound of axes and hammers.

The piebald looked in that direction and was taken a back. He saw a neat house built by a flock of striped squirrels under the chestnut trees, which he had first chosen to build his house.

The bear slowly walked there. The striped squirrels were sinking a well, from where crystal-clear water was gushing.

"Look at the water. I gave up this good place for lack of water."

The piebald bear dreadfully regretted. He went to the brook which he had chosen for the second time. The bear got more amazed. Badger brothers built a good shelter there, as well as a high stone wall to ward off the wind. They almost finished roofing their house with tiles now.

The piebald bear was disheartened and sank wearily on the grass. The first snow began to fall from the murky sky.

"Winter is already come," he said to himself, heaving a sigh of grief.

The roe deer passed by, and asked him why he was sitting there. The deer heard out what the bear said, and gave him an advice: "Uncle Bear, you must know you can't gain anything nice unless you work by the sweat of your brow."

The piebald bear nodded his head, his eyes wet with tears.

(Continued from page 6)

trained as officers and noncommissioned officers. Therefore, he was able to build a 1 million-strong army, when World War II broke out.

Viewed from this angle, Japan will immediately be able to mobilize a 5 million army even tomorrow.

Dependence of S. Korean Economy on Japan after "Normalization of Japan-S. Korea Relations"

When Japan achieved a tremendous economic recovery thanks to the Korean War, south Korea suffered from damage due to the fratricidal war and its economy came completely to depend on U.S. economic aid.

Due to a U.S. policy change in the 1960s, south Korea couldn't but normalize relations with Japan. Japan paid 300 million dollars to Korea, which Korea called "compensations," while Japan called it "a congratulatory gift to celebrate Korea's independence." Then, I was working for Tong-A Ilbo daily. I was too ashamed to report that in the paper.

By the way, the "congratulatory money" was not paid in cash, but in the form of technical assistance, construction of factories and so on. Since then, south Korea's economy has been under the control of Japan. Therefore, south Korea's economy will never be maintained without continued aid from Japan.

Japan decided to extend 40 billion dollars credit to south Korea in economic aid, but its decision has been postponed for various reasons. Japan seems to be intending to invest in areas most favourable to it.

Now, south Korea has foreign debts amounting to some 40 billion dollars. It amounts to 1,000 dollars per head. Brazil, the most-debt-ridden country in the world, has foreign debts amounting some 80 billion dollars – 600 dollars per person. In this sense, our country is the top-most debtor country in the world.

The south Korean economy is an export-oriented economy. The more south Korea exports, the more its debts increase.

Aims to Dominate Asia With Backing of U.S.

We should never be deceived by Japan again. Now, the south Korean "government" believes that Japan is a friendly country and an anti-communist state. This is a serious mistake.

With the backing of the U.S. Japan is aiming to control Asia again. The south Korean economy is already placed under the control of Japan. Politically, Japan-south Korean relation is a master-servant relationship. I am concerned about my country, which is on the verge of becoming a military protegee of Japan.

Japan now demands that south Korea import Japanese movies for the purpose of making south Korea a cultural protectorate. South Korea would be a complete protectorate, again, politically, economically, militarily and culturally.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Agreements, Accords between DPRK and Foreign Countries

JULY 4

* A protocol of the 23rd Meeting of the Korea-China Inter-Governmental Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation was signed in Beijing.

JULY 15

* A protocol on Mutual Commodity Delivery and Payments for 1984 between the governments of the DPRK and the Mongolian People's Republic in Ulan Bator

* A plan on mutual cooperation in public health and medical science and technique for 1983-1984 between the Public Health Ministries of the DPRK and the Republic of Cuba was signed in Havana.

AUG. 9

* An agreement on the medical inspection of plant and combat against crop blights and insects was signed in Pyongyang between the governments of the DPRK and the People's Republic of China.

AUG. 25

* A protocol on commodity delivery for 1984 between the governments of the DPRK and the Syrian Arab Republic was signed in Damascus.

SEP. 2

* A protocol on commodity delivery and payments for 1984 between the governments of the DPRK and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania was signed in Pyongyang.

SEP. 13

* A protocol on commodity delivery between the governments of the DPRK and the German Democratic Republic was signed in Berlin.

SEP. 24

* A protocol on trade for 1984 between the governments of the DPRK and the Republic of Cuba was signed in Havana.

Foreign Dels. to Pyongyang (Sep. 30-Oct. 3)

SEP. 30

* A delegation of the Socialist Party of Chile headed by Clodomiro Almeida Medina, Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Party
* Alexandru Sipetco, vice-Chairman of the International Olympic Committee,
* A delegation of Japanese Activists of the Movement for Supporting the Reunification of Korea headed by Ichikawa Makoto, vice-President of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and Advisor to the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo)
* The second Chinese friendship visiting group headed by Chen Bing, Chairman of the Tianjin Municipal Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference
* A delegation of the Denmark-DPRK Friendship Association headed by its Secretary Mette Tua Muller,
* A delegation of the National Council of the Romanian Pioneers Organisation headed by Poliana Cristescu, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Romanian Communist Youth and President of the National Council of the Romanian Pioneers Organisation
* Pierre Boudot, professor of No. 1 University of Paris, France
* A delegation for the study of the Juche idea of Benin

SEP. 29

* A delegation of "Rabotnichesko Delo," organ of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, headed by its deputy Editor Kolio Kolev
* The Soviet army women's volleyball team

OCT. 3

* A delegation of the Soviet paper "Pravda" headed by I.D. Laptev, deputy Editor of "Pravda", organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union
* A delegation of the Polish paper "Rzecpospolita" headed by Jozef Barecki, Editor-in-Chief of "Rzeczpospolita," organ of the Government of the Polish People's Republic
* A state planning delegation of Bulgaria headed by Ivan Manolov, vice-Chairman of the State Planning Committee
* A Juche idea study delegation of the National Federation of Economists of Ecuador headed by Mario Humberto Moscoso Ochoa, Secretary General of the Federation
* A delegation for the study of the Juche idea of Auzay Province of the Ecuador-Korea Institute headed by Jaime Humberto Peralta Marin, member of the Directive of the Institute (KCNA)

Amnesty International Report on S. Korea

Here are excerpts from Amnesty International report on south Korea:

Korea (Republic of) Amnesty International remained concerned about the detention of prisoners of conscience, reports of torture and the use of the death penalty. 1982 saw the release under successive "presidential amnesties" of the remaining 15 prisoners in the People's Revolutionary Party case of 1974, of most of the people arrested in 1980 for violations of martial law regulations, and of opposition leader Kim Dae-jung and his co-defendants. Amnesty International was concerned, however, that at least 150 students were prosecuted under the Law on Assemblies and Demonstrations (LAD) for taking part in non-violent demonstrations criticizing the government or for distributing leaflets containing their criticisms. It was also concerned that a number of community and trade union activists arrested in 1981 on charges of anti-state or pro-communist activities were convicted, in many cases in spite of their claims that evidence was obtained from them under torture. It was further concerned by the first known executions since 1975 of people convicted of political offences.

On 22 January 1982 Lee Tae-bok, the president of a small publishing firm, was sentenced to life imprisonment on charges under the National Security Law (NSL) of trying to incite a revolution and establish a socialist government. He was accused of organizing students' and workers' leagues to further his aim (through anti-government demonstrations and strikes) and of publishing books which the prosecution said called for class struggle (see Amnesty International Report 1982). Lee Tae-bok admitted trying to inform workers about their rights. In court, he and his 25 co-defendants testified that they were tortured into admitting the charges. One of his co-defendants was acquitted; the others received prison terms of one to 10 years, suspended in one case. Amnesty International adopted Lee Tae-bok and his co-defendants as prisoners of conscience. It received no reply to its calls for the authorities to investigate the claims of torture and to make the results of the investigation public. On 22 May 1982 an appeal court confirmed the life sentence on Lee Tae-bok, reduced the prison terms on the others to between seven years and 10 months and suspended the sentences on four people. On 15 September 1982 the Supreme Court confirmed the sentences. Six of the prisoners, all students serving one-and-a-half to two years, had their sentences suspended under the "presidential amnesty" of 24 December 1982.

On 13 February 1982 an appeal court confirmed a sentence of seven years on Lee Kyu-ho and of two-and-a-half years on Park Jae-soon, arrested in March 1981 and convicted on 10 October 1981 on charges under the NSL of anti-state activities within the Hanool Bible study group in Taejon (see Amnesty International Report 1982). Another member of the group, Kim Jong-saeng, a militia-man, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment by a military tribunal on the same charges. Amnesty International continued to appeal for their release.

On 23 February 1982, 16 people tried in the Pusan Good Books Association case, whom Amnesty International had adopted as prisoners of conscience, were sentenced to between two and seven years' imprisonment, with suspended sentences for two of them. They included Lee Sang-nok, a university graduate working in a factory, and Koh Ho-suk, a high school teacher, (who both received seven-year terms) and other teachers, students and workers. They were said to have met to discuss social and political issues and to have organized study groups to help workers understand their rights. They were arrested without warrant between June and August 1981 and held incommunicado until September 1981. They were charged under the NSL with activities aimed at bringing about a communist society. At the first trial, the prosecution denied the defendants' claims that they had been tortured. In their appeals against the convictions, the defendants said they had been tortured by the police until they confessed to being communists. On 26 June 1982 an appeal court reduced the sentences by six months or one year, suspending the sentence on one defendant. The Supreme Court confirmed the sentences on 27 October 1982. Amnesty International learned of no independent investigation into the torture claims.

On 18 March 1982 there was an arson attack on the United States Cultural Centre in Pusan. One person was killed and two others were injured. Leaflets found nearby criticized the US Government for its support of "President" Chun Doo-hwan and called on it to withdraw its troops from south Korea. Twenty-two people were arrested, and were indicted on 29 April. Ten of them were charged under the NSL with either planning, taking part in or conspiring in the arson attack, in an attempt to overthrow the government and replace it with a socialist state. The others were charged with harbouring or assisting some of the defendants to evade arrest. The prosecuting authorities later suspended the charges against six of the latter group. The trial of the 16 started on 14 June 1982. Although a government spokesman had reportedly given assurances shortly after the arrests that there would be no torture, some of the defendants stated in court that they had been tortured into admitting the charges. On 11 August 1982 two defendants–Moon Pu-shik and Kim Hyong-jang–were sentenced to death; two, to life imprisonment; the others to between two and 15 years, and two received suspended sentences. On 13 December 1982 an appeal court confirmed the death sentences and reduced or confirmed some other sentences. Amnesty International urged the authorities to investigate the claims of torture and commute the death sentences on Moon Pu-shik and Kim Hyong-jang.

Amnesty International also took up the cases of several clergymen. The Reverends Koh Yong-kun and Kim Kyong-shik and Kim Young-jin, head of the Korea Ecumenical Youth Council, were arrested after a memorial service in Kwangju on 18 May 1982 for those who died in the disturbances in that city two years before (see Amnesty International Report 1981). The two clergymen reportedly called on "President" Chun Doo-hwan to take responsibility for the deaths and resign. The Reverend Koh Yong-kun was released on 25 May 1982. The two others were charged under the LAD and were sentenced on 24 June to eight and 10 months' imprisonment respectively.

Amnesty International also called for the release of Lee Tae-hi, Park Young-son and Cho Sang-hi, trade unionists at Korea Control Data, a computer parts assembly plant in Seoul, arrested on 10 July 1982. They were among a group of about 50 who held a sit-in in the Ministry of Labour after having been refused an appointment with government officials to discuss the closure of their factory. They were charged under the LAD. On 23 November 1982 Cho Sang-hi was sentenced to one year's imprisonment; the two others received sentences of 18 months.

On 30 July 1982 Kim Chol-ki, aged 26, the secretary of the Korea Ecumenical Youth Council, was arrested under Article 104(2) of the criminal code on charges of defaming the state. On 23 July he had distributed a statement to the press, including foreign journalists, which reportedly criticized the government's stand during the labour dispute about the closure of Korea Control Data and called for the release of the three trade unionists. On 21 October Kim Chol-ki was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment. Amnesty International adopted him as a prisoner of conscience.

Amnesty International continued to appeal for the release of Soh Sung, sentenced to life imprisonment, and of his brother Soh Joon-shik, held in preventive custody under the Public Security Law since the expiry of his sentence in 1978. Both were arrested in 1971 because of their involvement in student demonstrations during the presidential elections. A new two-year custody order was imposed on Soh Joon-shik on 27 May 1982. For the first time, he was allowed to file a lawsuit challenging the order. Hearings started in June 1982. Amnesty International urged the authorities to cancel the detention order on Soh Joon-shik.

Amnesty International made a special appeal for the release of Im Tong-kyu, arrested in 1979 and serving life imprisonment for alleged membership of two "anti-state" organizations. Amnesty International believed that he was detained because of his work with agricultural cooperatives.

There were persistent report of the use of torture during police investigation, especially of detainees held under the NSL. Claims of torture in the Lee Tae-bok, Pusan Good Books Association and Pusan arson cases alleged prolonged immersion in water, severe beatings, sometimes by several people at once, being tied up inside coffins, electric shocks, threats of execution and the torture called "roast chicken" where a prisoner whose hands and feet are tied to a rod is swung in mid-air and beaten.

On 14 October 1982 Amnesty International urged Minister of Justice Bae Myung-in to investigate the death, two days earlier, of Park Kwan-hyong, a former student leader, while on hunger-strike in protest against prison brutality. Amnesty International received reports that he had been beaten and had water forcibly poured down his throat. On 20 October 1982 the Minister of Justice denied before the National Assembly that Park Kwan-hyong had been beaten or that the hunger-strike had directly caused his death. No details of the government's investigation were available; shortly afterwards, however, the prison warder was transferred.

Amnesty International appealed for several prisoners to be given adequate medical care. Lee Shim-bom and Cho Sung-oo, arrested in May 1980 and tried with Kim Dae-jung, were reportedly receiving only minimal medical attention for spinal lesions caused by beatings during interrogation. Choi Sok-jin, sentenced to life imprisonment in the South Korea National Liberation Front (SKNLF) case of 1979 and an Amnesty International adopted prisoner of conscience, was said to have suffered fractures of the vertebrae and ankle during interrogation and to be suffering also from a kidney disease.

Amnesty International communicated its concern to President Chun Doo-hwan about the reported execution of four criminal offenders on 22 July 1982 and of six other prisoners on 8 October 1982. In the latter group was Shin Hyang-shik, sentenced in the SKNLF case, and Kim Tae-yul, who was sentenced to death in 1975 for alleged espionage but whom Amnesty International believed could have been a prisoner of conscience. On several occasions Amnesty International wrote to the "President" urging him to commute all death sentences.

(Burma, from page 1)

that such an incident was advantageous to Chon Du Hwan who had faced a series of financial scandals, widening anti-"government" demonstrations and demands of banned politicians for a constitutional change, "to consolidate the country behind his leadership, focusing people's mind on the alleged role of North Korea."

Why did the Burmese government publish such a far-fetched result of the investigation and decide to sever diplomatic relations with the DPRK?

Foreign observers here believe that Washington and Tokyo brought pressure to bear on the Burmese to publish a statement disadvantageous to Pyongyang.

Soon after the Burmese announcement, the United States and Japan joined in an anti-DPRK campaign.

In addition to this, the Burmese decision coincided with Reagan's visit to Tokyo and Seoul.

It is too clear that such an action on the part of Rangoon will only serve U.S. moves to complete its 3-way military alliance with Japan and south Korea.

The Chon Du Hwan junta, making the best use of the Burmese decision, will stage a more frantic anti-DPRK campaign worldwide to discredit and isolate the DPRK.

After all, it is Washington, Tokyo and Seoul that got every reason to heighten military tensions in Asia and strengthen their military ties from the incident.

The Burmese government will be held entirely responsible for the future consequences arising from its unjust step.

(Reagan, from page 1)

A group of south Korean dissidents issued a joint statement on November 8 at a time when the anti-American sentiments are sharply mounting among the south Korean people of all strata.

In the statement titled "Declaration on the Situation" they stressed that "people would by no means welcome" Reagan's visit because it would only remind them of the "American administration's support of a dictatorial 'regime' and its betrayal of the people in the past."

Saying that the Reagan visit would also "fan up anti-American sentiments among the people," the statement called for "constitutional" changes, freedom of the press, restoration of free labour movement and lifting a "political blacklist that still bars former politicians from political activities."

The statement was signed by 45 dissidents including pastor Moon Ik Hwan and Ham Se Ung, Ham Sok Hon and Ko Un. Among them are religionists, journalists and writers who have been active in the dissident movement in the past decade or so.

Kim Yong Sam Warns Reagan

Interviewed by a group of foreign reporters on November 7, Kim Yong Sam, President of the defunct New Democratic Party, said if President Reagan continues to support the dictatorial "regime," "there will be more anti-Americanism, especially among the students."

The National Youth Federation for the Movement of Democracy, which is drawing attention as the first radical dissident organisation under the Chon Du Hwan "regime," issued a statement strongly critical of Reagan's visit.

Student activists called for holding a street demonstration in downtown Seoul on the evening of November 11, the day before Reagan's arrival in south Korea.

Youth Organization Distributes Handbills

The "National Youth Federation for the Movement of Democracy," an anti-"government" youth organisation of south Korea, in a leaflet distributed on November 7 criticized the south Korean tour of U.S. President Reagan.

Some of the members of the federation made up of patriotic students and other young people, said to have been expelled from schools or jailed for taking part in anti-"government" demonstrations.

About 40 members met on November 5 in downtown Seoul, where they drew up a leaflet entitled "Oh, democratisation."

Pointing out that "military tension is mounting on the divided Korean Peninsula," it accused the U.S. of "building up the structure of a cold war and escalating the arms race by mortgaging the life of mankind."

"We cannot but fear that the U.S. Government might utilize Korea only as a strategic military base, ignoring the survival and interests of the south Korean people," the leaflet said.

It termed the Chon Du Hwan "regime" a "military dictatorship," exposed its intrigues for long-term office and called for "freedom of speech, press, assembly and association," stressing that "various anti-democratic laws must be amended urgently."

As for the Reagan's visit to south Korea, it stressed: "We, at this juncture, are opposed to Reagan's visit to south Korea."

It said: The United States is interested only in turning the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear base and in maintaining it as a market for its arms. Whatever pretexts they might put up, Reagan's visit will result in strengthening the dictatorial "power."

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